

American Health Institutions: Past, Present and Future

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American Health Institutions: Past, Present, and Future









The history of the AFIP: A legacy of excellence that continues at The Joint Pathology Center

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COL Joel Moncur reported no relevant financial relationships

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Bottom Line Up Front

- The U.S. Military has countless historic contributions to modern pathology.
- As of 2011, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) became The Joint Pathology Center (JPC), which serves patients from federal healthcare facilities.
- The JPC has the world's largest repository of slides and paraffin embedded tissues, which is being digitally transformed to help develop artificial intelligence algorithms.





Agenda

- 1. History of military pathology, including the AFIP
- 2. Present status of the Institute: The Joint Pathology Center
- 3. Future Directions







The institute was established in 1862

- Army Surgeon General, Brigadier General William Hammond, established the Army Medical Museum.
- Purpose: To collect and catalog specimens of morbid anatomy obtained from medical and surgical procedures and make them available for study.



Brigadier General William Hammond Army Surgeon General



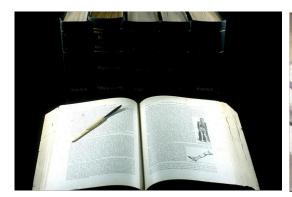
Riggs Bank Building First home of the Army Medical Museum





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One of the institute's first publications (June 1862) was The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion









In 1865 and 1881, physicians from the institute performed autopsies for Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, respectively













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In its early years, the Army Medical Museum <u>changed locations</u> several times



Jan 1863 Pennsylvania Avenue



Aug 1863 Corcoran School House



Dec 1866 Ford's Theater



Nov 1887 Red Brick Building

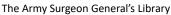






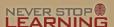
The Army Medical Museum included the <u>Surgeon General's Library</u>, which grew to become the <u>National Library of Medicine</u> in 1956







The National Library Of Medicine





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In 1893, <u>MAJ Walter Reed</u> was appointed Curator of the Army Medical Museum, where he led studies on <u>yellow fever</u> and <u>typhoid fever</u>



MAJ Walter Reed



The Conquerors of Yellow Fever by Dean Cornwell





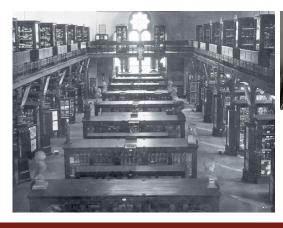
Vaccinations for typhoid







The Army Medical Museum's main hall was often used for meetings, like in 1906 when Dr. Maude Abbott lobbied to form the International Association of Medical Museums (IAMM)











Dr. Maude Abbott

Dr. William MacCallum

Dr. William Osler

MAJ James Carroll, MD

This IAMM would later become the International Academy of Pathology (IAP), which then gave rise to the United States and Canadian Association of Pathology (USCAP) in 1986







In 1930, the institute established the American Registry of Pathology, which provided a means for civilian medical societies to donate materials

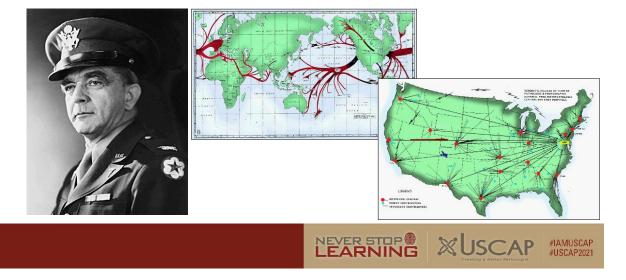
The objective of the registry was to collect data and specimens from patients, especially those with tumors, with a view to accumulating a sufficient number of instances of each disease to determine its characteristic course, the criteria for diagnosis, and to evaluate methods of treatment

INITIAL REGISTRIES

- 1920 Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology
- 1925 Lymphatic tumors
- 1927 Bladder tumors
- 1933 Dental and oral pathology
- 1937 Dermatology



In the 1930s, Dr. James Earl Ash, Curator, began to develop the institute's support for consultative pathology



Colonel Ash also led efforts to produce <u>pathology atlases</u>

- The atlases, also known as the AFIP Fascicles, became a strong tie between military pathologists and the medical profession at large.
- The American Registry of Pathology subsequently published many educational materials for the institute.















In 1950, the institute was renamed the <u>Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP)</u>, a change that reflected the institute's service to all branches of the military and the Veterans Administration





New AFIP building dedicated in 1955



For ~40 years following WWII, the AFIP experienced tremendous growth of its personnel, missions, subspecialties and capabilities







Medical Illustration



Subspecialty-based practice and education





